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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/820,964	03/30/2001	Lev Brouk	GRCN001/02US	3907

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EXAMINER

LEE, PHILIP C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2154

DATE MAILED: 12/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/820,964

Applicant(s)

BROUK ET AL.

Examiner

Philip C. Lee

Art Unit

2154

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/5/05.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

1. This action is responsive to the amendment and remarks filed on October 14, 2005.
2. Claims 1-16 are presented for examination.
3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. code not included in this office action can be found in a prior office action.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

5. The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

6. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Zombek et al, U.S. Patent 6,704,768 (hereinafter Zombek).

7. Zombek was cited in the last office action.

8. As per claims 1 and 9, Zombek taught the invention as claimed comprising:
associating an identifier with an entity that has been authenticated by said message routing network, wherein said identifier is to be associated with an entity account upon authentication of said entity with a first service that supports said entity account (col. 20, lines 35-51; col. 21, lines 32-53; col. 22, lines 23-29);
receiving, from a second service, a message including said identifier, said message being directed to a mapped service (e.g. MR) (col. 20, lines 47-52; col. 21, lines 6-13), wherein said mapped service is an entity account-specific representation of said first service (col. 21, lines 39-53) (i.e. MR represents the service type of the BES or server application) and acts as a proxy for said first service (i.e. MR acts as proxy between the BES network and the client network) (fig. 1c; col. 22, lines 50-65); and
translating, by said message routing network, said message for delivery to said first service (col. 32, lines 46-50), wherein said translated message includes said identifier (col. 20, lines 47-52) and is directed from said mapped service to said first service (col. 21, lines 32-53; col. 22, lines 22-29).

9. As per claim 10, Zombek taught the invention as claimed comprising:

a message routing network that enables routing of a message between a first service and a second service, said message being associated with an account being supported by said second service, wherein said message routing network is operative to effect a virtual service (i.e. MR provides mapping of message between the BES and the client application) through which said first service and said second service communicate, wherein implementation of said virtual service is supported by a mapping that associates said virtual service with said account (col. 22, lines 51-61) (i.e. MR acts as a proxy for mapping client application message with account information (e.g. server ID and service type) of the registered server).

10. As per claim 2, Zombek taught the invention as claimed in claim 1 above. Zombek further taught wherein said identifier is a message routing network ID (col. 22, lines 26-29).

11. As per claim 3, Zombek taught the invention as claimed in claim 2 above. Zombek further taught wherein said identifier is a message routing network ID for said mapped service (col. 22, lines 26-29).

12. As per claim 4, Zombek taught the invention as claimed in claim 1 above. Zombek further taught comprising the step of associating said identifier with an entity account upon authentication of said entity with said first service (col. 14, lines 66-col. 15, lines 1).

13. As per claim 5, Zombek taught the invention as claimed in claim 1 above. Zombek further taught wherein said translating comprises adding an identifier of said entity account to said message (col. 15, lines 26-33).

14. As per claim 11, Zombek taught the invention as claimed in claim 10 above. Zombek further taught wherein said message includes an identifier that is associated with said account (col. 20, lines 47-52; col. 21, lines 6-13).

15. As per claims 6, 12 and 14, Zombek taught the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 10 above. Zombek further taught wherein upon receipt of said translated message, said first service associates said identifier with said entity account based on a mapping internal to said first service (col. 22, lines 26-29, 51-59).

16. As per claim 7, Zombek taught the invention as claimed in claim 1 above. Zombek further taught comprising receiving a second message from said first service, said second message being directed to said mapped service (col. 24, lines 49-56).

17. As per claim 8, Zombek taught the invention as claimed in claim 7 above. Zombek further taught comprising translating said second message for delivery to said second service (col. 32, lines 66-col. 33, lines 2).

18. As per claim 13, Zombek taught the invention as claimed in claim 12 above. Zombek further taught wherein said message routing network adds an identifier of said account to a message being delivered to said second service (col. 15, lines 26-33).

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103

19. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

20. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giroux et al U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0243574 (hereinafter Giroux) in view of Bantz et al, U.S. Patent 6,925,488 (hereinafter Bantz).

21. As per claim 15, Giroux taught the invention substantially as claimed comprising:
providing a proxy service ((e.g., ASP server, 160, fig. 3) for messages transferred between a first application service provider (110, fig. 3) and a second application service provider (120, fig. 3) in a message routing network (page 3, paragraph 53) (i.e., ASP server 160 providing a proxy service for transferring data from ASP server 110 to ASP server 120), said

first application service provider and said second application service provider providing application services for an enterprise (page 1, paragraph 6), said proxy service being provided by the message routing network (fig. 3) and enabling said first application service provider to send information on behalf of said enterprise to said second application service provider (page 4, paragraph 65) (i.e., requesting data from ASP server 110 on behalf of the user and sending the requested data to ASP server 120).

22. Giroux did not specifically teach sending information without having knowledge of the sender and the receiver. Bantz taught a proxy service enabling a first server to send information on behalf of said enterprise to a second server without said first server and said second server having knowledge of each other (col. 6, line 56-col. 7, line 25).

23. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Giroux and Bantz because Bantz's method of sending message without sender and receiver having knowledge of each other would increase the efficiency of Giroux's system by allowing message to be sent to recipients without burdening a the message sender with the identification of all of the recipients (col. 5, lines 25-31).

24. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giroux and Bantz in view of Zombek.

25. As per claim 16, Giroux and Bantz taught the invention substantially as claimed as in claim 15 above. Giroux and Bantz did not teach adding an account identifier to a message. Zombek taught wherein said proxy service adds an account identifier to a message that is transmitted to said second application service provider (col. 15, lines 26-33).

26. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Giroux, Bantz and Zombek because Zombek's teaching of adding an account identifier to a message would increase the efficiency's of Giroux's and Bantz's systems by allowing a recipient to quickly identify the sender of the message.

27. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-14, filed 10/14/05, have been fully considered but are not deemed to be persuasive.

28. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 15 and 16, filed 10/14/05, have been fully considered but are moot in view of new ground of rejection.

29. In the remark applicant argued that

- (1) Zombek fails to teach an identifier that is to be associated with an entity account upon authentication of said entity with a first service that supports said entity account.

- (2) Zombek does not teach entity account-specific representation of said first service.
- (3) Zombek does not disclose any mapped service of the type that is required by claim 1.
- (4) Zombek fails to teach translation done “by said message routing network.”

30. In response to point (1), Zombek taught a customer identifier that is associated with a customer's account (i.e. entity account) upon authentication of the customer requesting the service type (i.e. first service) provided by a back-end server (BES) (col. 21, lines 39-53). Zombek further taught that the BES providing the service type (first service) uses the customer identifier to search for customer specific information (i.e. entity account) (col. 21, lines 39-53) (i.e. first service that supports said entity account).

31. In response to points (2) and (3), Zombek taught MR determines if the requested service type provided by the BES is in use by the customer account (i.e. entity account). This means that the MR determine if a customer associated with a customer account is authentic before forwarding a message to the proper BES (col. 21, lines 32-53; col. 22, lines 22-59). Thus, the MR represents the service type provided by the BES to authenticate the customer associated with customer account (i.e. entity account specific). The MR taught by Zombek provides a mapped service that can route a message to the proper BES (col. 21, lines 32-53; col. 22, lines 22-59).

32. In response to point (4), applicant's argument was presented and addressed to in the last office action mailed on 07/13/05. Zombek taught translation that is done at the client.

According to the applicant's specification on page 45, paragraph 1176, client is part of the message routing network. Therefore, Zombek taught translation that is done at the client that is part of the message routing network.

CONCLUSION

33. A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip C Lee whose telephone number is (571)272-3967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM TO 5:30 PM Monday to Thursday and every other Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571)272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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